گنجینه دستنویسهای پهلوی و
پژوهشهای ایرانی
۵۶

دستنویس ک ۵

یَسنا با ترجمه وگزارش پهلوی آن

با مقدمه‌ای از

ک . بار

بخش ۱

به کوشش

ماهیار نوابی

محمود طاووسی



از انتشارات

بخش‌زبانشناسی (مؤسسه آسیائی) دانشگاه شیراز

۱۳۵۷



این کتاب در یکهزار نسخه در چاپخانه دانشگاه شیراز
چاپ شد ۵۸ - ۱۳۵۷
ارزش -/۱۰۰۰ ریال

fol. 2 r.

fol. 2 v.

fol. 3 r.

fol. 3 v.

fol. 4 r.

fol. 5 r.

۲۳

fol. 5 v.

fol. 6 r.

fol. 7 r.

fol. 7 v.

fol. 8 r.

fol 9 r.

fol. 9 v.

fol. 10 r.

fol 11 r.

fol. 11 v.

fol. 12 r.*

fol. 12 v.

fol. 13 r.

fol. 15 v.

fol. 14 r.

fol. 15 r.

fol. 15 v.

fol. 16 r.

fol. 16 v.

fol. 17 r.

fol. 17 v.

fol. 18 r.

fol. 19 r.

fol. 20 r.

fol. 20 v.

fol. 21 r.

fol. 21 v.

fol. 22 v.

fol. 25 r.

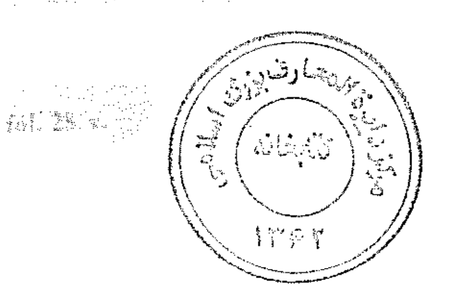
fol. 24 r.

fol. 25 r.

fol. 26 r.

fol. 27 r.

fol. 28 r.



[illegible]

[illegible]

fol. 42 v.

fol. 43 v.

fol. 41 v.

[illegible]

fol. 45 v.

fol. 46 v.

fol. 47 v.

fol. 48 r.

fol. 48 v.

fol. 49 v.

fol. 50 v.

fol 51 v.

fol. 52 r.

fol. 52 v.

fol. 53 r.

fol. 53 v.

fol. 54 r.

fol. 54 v.

fol. 55 v.

fol. 56 v.

[illegible]

fol. 58 r

fol. 61 r.

fol. 62 r.

fol. 62 v.

fol. 63 v.

fol. 64 v.

[illegible]

fol. 65 v.

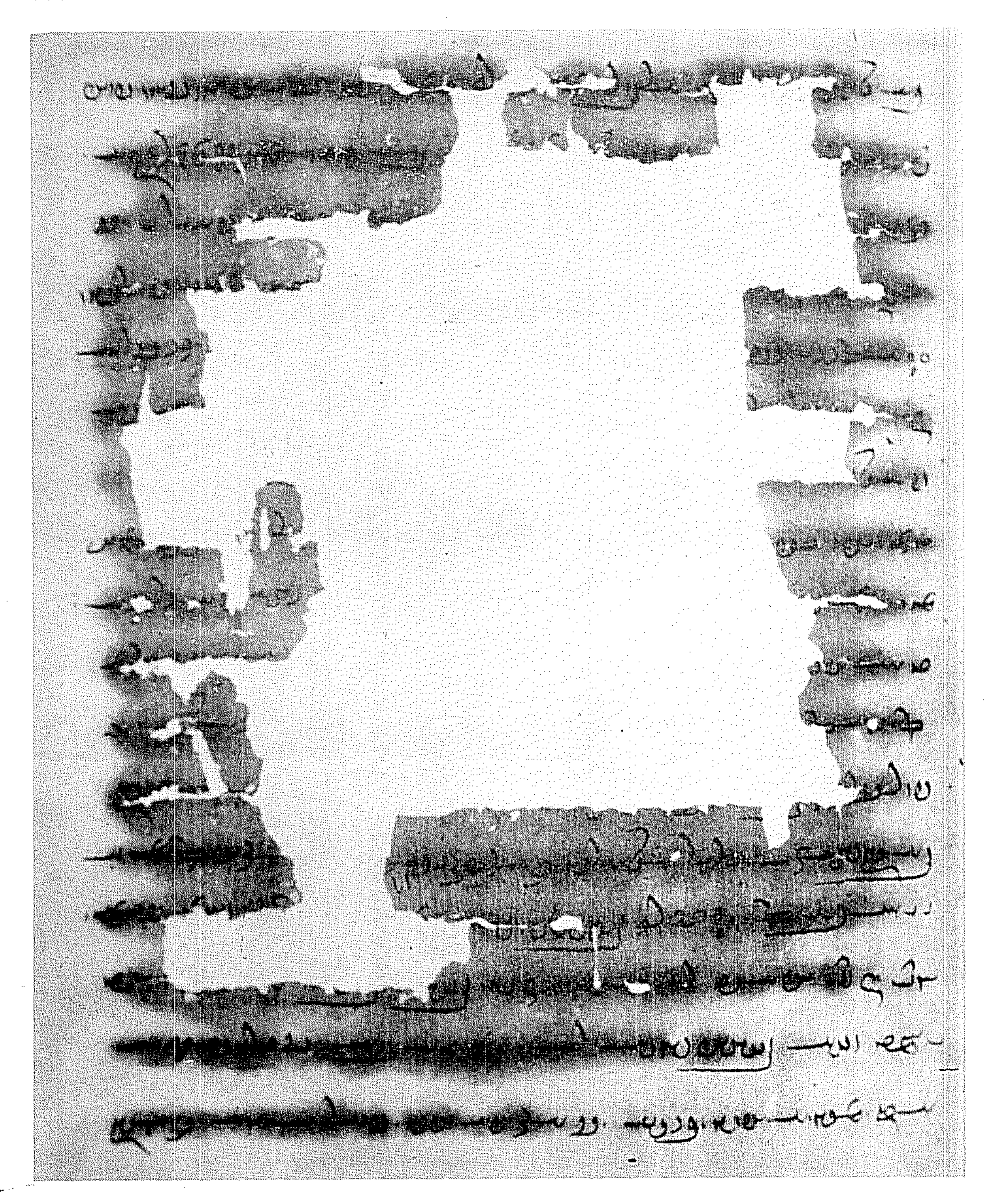
[illegible]

fol. 66 v.

fol. 70 r.

[illegible]

fol. 73 v.



fol. 74 r.

fol. 74 v.

fol. 76 v.

fol. 77 r.

fol. 78 r.

fol. 79 r.

fol. 82 r.

fol. 83 r.

fol. 85 r.

fol. 87 r.

[illegible]

fol. 89 r.

fol. 90 r.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

fol. 95 r.

fol. 94 r.

fol. 95 r.

fol. 96 r.

fol. 98 r.

fol. 99 r.

fol. 100 v.

fol. 101 r.

fol. 105 r.

fol. 103 v.

fol. 104 r.

fol. 104 v.

fol. 105 r.

fol. 105 v.

fol. 108 r.

APPENDIX

fol. 70 r.

fol. 70 v.

fol. 71 v.

fol. 72 r.

fol. 75 r.

fol. 75 v

fol. 75 r.

fol. 75 v.

fol. 76 r.

fol. 76 v.

fol. 77 r.

K. 5b.



Index of Chapters and Paragraphs

according to Geldner's edition of the Avesta text

(blank lines in the manuscript are not counted).

Y. 0. 6	fol. 2 r.	line 4	Y. 6. 1	fol. 42 r.	line 14	Y. 11. 5	fol. 79 r.	line 6
10	3 r.	11	5	43 v.	4	10	80 r.	9
15	4 v.	4	10	45 r.	13	15	81 v.	4
1. 1	5 r.	5	15	46 v.	7	12. 1	83 r.	10
5	6 v.	17	20	47 r.	16	5	85 r.	5
10	9 r.	11	7. 1	47 v.	8	13. 1	86 v.	17
15	11 r.	9	5	49 r.	3	5	88 r.	11
20	12 v.	2	10	51 r.	6	14. 1	89 v.	9
2. 1	14 r.	4	15	53 r.	3	5	90 v.	15
5	15 v.	10	20	54 v.	3	15. 1	91 r.	8
10	18 r.	17	25	55 v.	12	16. 1	92 r.	13
15	20 v.	6	8. 1	57 r.	1	5	93 v.	13
3. 1	21 v.	9	5	58 v.	1	10	95 v.	2
5	23 r.	11	9. 1	60 r.	1	17. 1	96 r.	1
10	25 r.	14	5	61 v.	14	11	96 r.	13
15	27 r.	8	10	63 r.	15	12	96 v.	15
20	28 v.	6	15	65 r.	12	19	97 r.	10
25	30 r.	3	20	67 r.	5	18. 1	97 v.	5
4. 1	30 r.	12	25	68 v.	3	5	99 r.	3
5	31 v.	10	30	70 r.	6	19. 1	101 r.	6
10	33 v.	6	10. 1	71 r.	12	5	102 r.	12
15	36 v.	9	5	72 r.	13	10	105 r.	1
20	39 r.	4	10	73 v.	11	15	107 r.	8
25	40 v.	4	15	75 r.	14	20	109 r.	8
5. 1	41 r.	10	20	77 r.	13	20. 1	110 r.	3
5	41 v.	17	11. 1	78 r.	1	5	111 v.	7

of K 5 b. On folio 73 r., line 10 to the left, a lacuna is determined by the blank on fol. 3 r., line 23, of K 5 b; here the word *spwk'* is missing; K 5 has still traces of the *k* and the final stroke, but the copyist has not been able to supply the word. In the corresponding place of the verso page the *m* of *'ykm* and perhaps *dyn* on the right-hand side of line 10 were probably lost (K 5 b has *'yk* followed by a blank on fol. 3 v., line 14), but the lacuna did not extend to the words *y dyn* of line 11 (cf. K 5 b on fol. 3 v., line 15). The fact that it has been possible from the blanks found in K 5 b to reconstruct gaps on the recto and the verso side of one folio of K 5 which correspond proves that the part of K 5 b which extends from fol. 3 r., line 15, up to fol. 3 v., line 15, really has been copied from fol. 73 of K 5. It is worth noting that all the blanks left in K 5 b occur in Pahlavi passages. Most likely the copyist had no means of filling in gaps in the Pahlavi and had to leave out what had been lost or become illegible in the original. Thus the copy of the Pahlavi text of K 5 b is no doubt more true to the original than the Avesta text.

K 5 b was acquired by Rask in 1820. It may easily have been copied a hundred years earlier. The damaged folios of K 5 had begun to fall into decay already before 1734 when the copying of the manuscript M 46 from K 5 was finished[1]).

K 5 b has been used by Spiegel for the text of folios 70—77 of K 5[2]).

[1]) See Chr. Bartholomae, Die Zendhandschriften der K. Hof- und Staatsbibliothek in München, p. 3.

[2]) Spiegel, Avesta II, p. 4.

better preserved than it is now. K 5 b repeats at the beginning 1½ lines of fol. 69 v., and at the end 3 lines of fol. 78 r. of K 5. From a comparison with the text still extant in K 5, it can be seen that, while the copyist has been fairly true to the original as regards the words, he has been rather careless in the spelling of the original Avesta text. Vowels are dropped or inserted in wrong places, and the different *š* signs (*š*, *ṣ̌*, *ș̌*) and the dentals *d* and *δ* have fairly often been confused. The spelling recalls that generally found in modern manuscripts. At the time when the copy was made, K 5 was, no doubt, already difficult to read in many places, even where the copyist of K 5 b has left no blanks. It is quite probable that the copyist was able to fill in gaps in the Avesta text from memory, and this may account for some of the inaccuracies found in the copy. Blanks are left only on fol. 3 r. and v., in the part of the text which corresponds to fol. 73 r. and v. of K 5. A comparison between K 5 b and J 2 gives an idea of the size of the lacunae to which the copyist's blanks correspond, and a further examination enables one to determine the approximate size and position of some of the lacunae that must have existed in folio 73 of K 5 when it was copied: On fol. 73 r., line 4, of K 5 the words *dstk'* *tn'*, which correspond to the gap on fol. 3 r., line 15, of K 5 b, were missing; in the corresponding place of fol. 73 v., line 4, only the punctuation mark °₀° was missing, which accounts for the blank found in K 5 b on fol. 3 v., line 7, where no text has been lost; just below, in line 5 of fol. 73 v., the lower part of the letters of the words *urvaϑəm. staotārəm* had been so far preserved as to enable the copyist of K 5 b to recognize these words (fol. 3 v., line 8). Another gap was found on fol. 73 r., in the middle of line 6, corresponding to the blank on fol. 3 r., line 17, of K 5 b, where according to J 2 *zk y 'hw' y m'* was missing; in the corresponding place of line 6 of fol. 73 v. most of the words *ahurō. mazdå* were lost; this accounts perhaps for the error *ahurahi* found on fol. 3 v., line 9, of K 5 b. On fol. 73 r., to the left of the centre of line 9, *k'r* was missing, corresponding to the blank on fol. 3 r., line 21, of K 5 b; with this gap on fol. 73 r. a gap just to the right of the centre of line 10 of fol. 73 v. coincided; here K 5 probably showed *[dyn]-ḇ[wrt]'r*; of the *b* only the horizontal stroke was visible. This gap explains the blank followed by the meaningless *b'r* on fol. 3 v., line 14,

In quite a number of pages of K 5 the paper has darkened considerably, and dark brown stains which, in places, make the text almost illegible are seen along the lines. In order to make the text of these pages appear distinct in the facsimile, the negatives had to be taken with a red filter on silver bromide plates. By this process the effect of the red constituent of the stain has been eliminated, so that the stain appears less dark in the facsimile, and the text has come out far more clearly than in the original pages. This result is due to the patience and skill of Mr. J. Chr. Nielsen, of Nordisk Kunst- og Lystryk, Copenhagen, who did all the preparatory photographic work as well as the printing of the facsimile. The method employed has one drawback, *viz.* that passages written in red ink of the same or approximately the same tint as that of the colour of the filter either totally disappear in the reproduction, or only come out very indistinctly. Thus the red numerals indicating the numbers of the folios have often disappeared on the pages reproduced in this way[1]).

K 5 b, reproduced in this part, pp. 243–253, consists of 6 folios. Fol. 6 v. is blank. The manuscript has no colophon. On a fly-leaf Westergaard has written (in Danish): »K 5 b. Izešne. Transcript of Codex No. 5, folios 70–77«. According to Westergaard (Zendavesta, p. 11) the transcript was taken »at the very time when they (*viz.* folios 70–77) were falling into decay, and therefore some few blanks are found even here« (see also Westergaard's description, Catalogus, p. 112 a). No earlier evidence of the origin of this manuscript is known, but it can be proved that it really has been copied from K 5 at a time when this manuscript was considerably

Yaçna (Wien 1858), p. 4, E. W. West, Pahlavi Literature § 19 (Grundriss der iranischen Philologie II, p. 84), K. F. Geldner, Avesta, Prolegomena, pp. XXIV b. seq., and the same writer's Awestalitteratur in the Grundriss' II., p. 13.

[1]) The folio numbers printed at the bottom of the pages of this edition having been compared with the original foliation, it has been considered unnecessary to indicate the numerals at the top of the pages which have disappeared in the facsimile. But words or passages in red ink which have disappeared or become indistinct must, of course, be supplied. Thus in the first part of the present edition the manuscript has *zwt* in line 3, *r'spyk* in line 5 of fol. 30 r.; *stygr ywdt yšt znd* in the left-hand margin, and *r'yynyt* at the foot of fol. 34 v. (cf. folios 10 v., 22 v., 46 v., 67 v., 79 v., 91 v., 103 v.); *pnčwm ywdt yšt znd* on the left-hand margin, and *r'ylyynyt* at the foot of fol. 58 v. The passage in red ink on fol. 58 r., lines 15–17, has been photographed separately without a filter.

tracings of Westergaard, but they are of no importance now that the original folios have been made accessible.

Of the detached fragments originating from folios 70–77, mostly minute scraps with only a few letters or traces of letters left upon them, some have been successfully arranged by Dr. Ibscher, especially those belonging to the margins of the lacunae. In other cases it has proved impossible to ascertain the original position of the fragments[1]).

K 5 contained the complete text of the Yasna with its Pahlavi translation and commentary. In its present state, the first folio being lost, it opens on fol. 2 r. with the Pahlavi interpretation of the words *fərā. vačaŋhā.* — *uštanəm* of § 5 of the introductory chapter 0 of the edition of Geldner (= Y. 11. 18 = Ch. XII § 6 of Spiegel's edition). The manuscript has two colophons, one in Pahlavi on folios 326 v.–327 v., and one in Sanskrit on folio 328 r. From the Pahlavi colophon we learn that K 5 was copied in Kambāyat by the well-known learned scribe, Mihrāwān i Kay Khusrau[2]), from a manuscript written by Rustam i Mihrāwān. The copy was made for Čāhil Sangan of Kambāyat[3]) and finished A. Y. 692 (Saṃvat 1379 in the Sanscrit colophon) = A. D. 1323[4]).

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[1]) Misplaced fragments are seen on: fol. 70 r. (two small fragments facing lines 5–6 on the right-hand side of the page), 74 r. (a small fragment inserted in the middle of line 2, a fragment facing line 4 on the left-hand side of the page, an oblong fragment containing traces of 4 lines on either side, facing lines 7–10 on the left-hand side). Even a careful study of the context has not resulted in the placing of these erring fragments. On folio 70 r., facing lines 8–11 on the right-hand side, three small fragments which do not belong together have been put together. They are all misplaced. The biggest of these fragments was still *in situ* when Westergaard made his tracings; it is seen on the tracing of fol. 70 r. almost in the centre above line 12. On fol. 73 r. the oblong fragment placed in the interspace between lines 11 and 12 should be put a few millimetres further down. The traces seen on the recto side are from *mašyō.*, the last word of the Avesta passage of l. 12; the verso side has traces of two lines; in the first line is seen the *b*-stroke of *dyn bwrt'r'n*, which is to be restored in line 11; in the next line are traces of the three letters *təm* from *dāmiδātəm* of line 12.

[2]) For the date of Mihrāwān's coming to India and his activities there, see Westergaard, Zendavesta, p. 3, n. 1, p. 11, n. 1, and J. C. Tavadia in Orientalistische Literaturzeitung 1933, col. 569.

[3]) Cf. Tavadia, loc. cit.

[4]) For the use made of K 5 for the establishment of the text of the Yasna, and its relation to other manuscripts containing this text, see Westergaard, Zendavesta, p. 11, Friedrich Spiegel, Avesta, die heiligen Schriften der Parsen, II. Band: Vispered und

between the text of the slips where these reproduce passages still extant in K 5 and the corresponding passages of this manuscript shows that the copyist has not been very careful. In fol. 3 v., line 3–4, the slips have e. g. a Pahlavi passage quite different from that found in K 5, and in the Avesta passages the spellings fairly often differ from the original. The authenticity of the text presented on these slips being thus somewhat doubtful, they have been left aside for later treatment. The slips have been loosened from the leaves by Dr. Ibscher, so that now the original text reappears.

Of the badly damaged folios 70–77 Westergaard made tracings on transparent paper in 1840[1]). These tracings provide some assistance towards the establishment of the readings of these imperfect folios, and they have therefore been reproduced in the Appendix added to the first part of this edition (p. 225–240). Westergaard wisely refused to hand over the original folios for restoration, and they have since been preserved between covers of paper as best they could. The paper of the folios had become so fragile that particles of letters were in danger of breaking off at the slightest touch. Fortunately, this has not taken place to any considerable extent. Some small fragments have broken off along the splits in the leaves and on the margins of the lacunae, and the ink has faded in some places since Westergaard made his tracings, but with the assistance of these tracings and the parallel texts of other manuscripts, such as K 5 b and J 2, it is possible to restore at least parts of the damaged lines of these folios. The tracings of the recto and verso pages of every folio were, of course, made on separate pieces of transparent paper, and these have then been joined by pasting them together along one edge, so that the two constitute one folio. As it proved impossible to separate the tracings of the recto pages from those of the verso pages, it became necessary to erase on the negatives some letters which showed trough from the other side of the folios. In this process a few errors have crept in: fol. 70 r., line 8, read *'y'ft'* instead of *y'ft'*, fol. 72 r., line 11, read *y ms* instead of *ms*; fol. 77 v., line 10, the last sign in the line should be omitted. A few inaccuracies occur in the

[1]) See Westergaard's description of K 5 in his catalogue, Codices Orientales Bibliothecae Regiae Havniensis, Pars prior (Havniae 1846), p. 112 a.

before it had passed through a thorough process of restoration. It is, therefore, very fortunate that, through the good offices of the German Reichsminister of Public Instruction, the Library has been enabled to profit by the exceptional experience and skill of Dr. Hugo Ibscher for the performance of this difficult task. Dr. Ibscher has covered the seriously damaged leaves and those which were in danger of falling into decay with transparent, very thin silk gauze. The great lacunae have been filled out with strong, white Japan paper, so that the exact circumference of the lacunae will appear clearly in a facsimile. Through the care of Dr. Ibscher further decay of the manuscript is prevented, and the latter has been brought into a state permitting it to be bound like any other book.

The manuscript had a thorough foliation with Gujerati numerals in the upper left-hand corner of the recto pages, in the beginning (up to fol. 79 incl.) in red ink, later in black. On several pages these figures have disappeared, totally or partly, the corners having been partly worn off, partly cut away by the binder. On some of the first leaves they may still be found under the slips of paper which have been pasted on the margins to prevent further decay. Later owners of the manuscript have supplied the numerals on folios 2–14.

The lacunae of the text of folios 3–9 and of folio 11 have been filled in, probably by some former owner of the manuscript, on both sides of oblong slips of paper which were pasted either on the recto or on the verso pages of these folios. The slips cover the first 4 or 5 lines of the pages in question, and the covered part of the original text has of course been repeated. It is hardly possible now with any certainty to decide whether the person who wrote the text of these slips still had fragments which have since been lost to copy from, or whether he filled in the lacunae from other sources. The fact that the lacunae of folios 2 and 10 have not been filled in, tells perhaps in favour of the first alternative. If nothing whatever of the lost passages had been extant then, there is no obvious reason why all the lacunae should not have been filled in. This argument is however not a very strong one, as slips which belonged to folios 2 and 10 may have been lost. The handwriting of the slips is modern, but some efforts have been made to imitate the style of the old writing. A comparison

INTRODUCTION

The manuscript K 5 belongs to the collection of manuscripts acquired by Rask during his stay in Bombay. Ever since this manuscript came into the possession of the University Library of Copenhagen, its state of preservation has not been such as one may have wished for a manuscript of such extraordinary importance. The back of the binding had been lost, and most of the sheaves become loose. Fortunately most of the sheets of which the sheaves consist have remained intact, only relatively few leaves being loose, and thus no disarrangement has taken place. The manuscript had originally 328 folios; of these the first folio had disappeared already before the manuscript was acquired by Rask. Fol. 328 v. is blank. In the first fourth of the manuscript many leaves have suffered a great deal from the influence of heat and moisture and from the attacks of insects. Of folios 2–14 the upper margins and partly also the right-hand margins have suffered some damage; on folios 2–11 parts of the text in the middle of the 4 or 5 first lines have been lost. All over this first part of the manuscript minor defects are found, especially along the lines of the text, where the action of the ink has probably accelerated the decay of the paper. In most of these cases the text is, however, still legible. Serious losses of text are only found in folios 70–77. Here the paper has fallen completely into decay and the middle of the leaves disappeared. Of the innermost parts of these leaves only a few small fragments have been preserved. Apart from these early folios, the rest of the manuscript is very well preserved.

On account of the extreme brittleness of some of the early leaves of our manuscript, it was impossible to hand it over for reproduction

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THE AVESTA CODEX K 5

CONTAINING

THE YASNA WITH ITS PAHLAVI TRANSLATION AND COMMENTARY

Published in facsimile by
The University Library of Copenhagen

WITH AN INTRODUCTION
BY
K. BARR

FIRST PART

Containing the Introduction to the Yasna, Yasna 1-20, and an Appendix
(Tracings of Folios 70-77 of K 5 and the Manuscript K 5 b)



AT THE EXPENSE OF
LEVIN & MUNKSGAARD · EJNAR MUNKSGAARD
COPENHAGEN
1937

CODICES AVESTICI ET PAHLAVICI BIBLIOTHECAE UNIVERSITATIS HAFNIENSIS

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EDITOR
ARTHUR CHRISTENSEN

VOL. VII

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